

(see RHODORA iii. 171, June, 1901); and we may hope that the plant will turn up elsewhere in the northeastern provinces of Canada. At the Grand Discharge it was found in thin soil among bushes near the high water mark of the river.

The water of Lake St. John seemed to be last August unusually low, nearly twenty feet below the level of the spring floods. On the sandy bottoms of small bays, and on muddy shores of islands thus exposed, there occurred an abundance of *Juncus subtilis*, E. Meyer, (see RHODORA, iii. 228, September, 1901). It grows sometimes in broad dense mats with crimson foliage and numerous flowers; at other times in colonies of single individuals more strongly repent, with green foliage and fewer flowers. It did not remind me at all of *Juncus pelocarpus*, which also occurs in this region; it is surely a well-marked species. At Lake St. John it was in such select company as *Subularia aquatica*, L., *Littorella lacustris*, L., *Ranunculus Flammula*, L., var. *reptans*, E. Meyer. It is of interest to note that the plant was first observed by Michaux at Chicoutimi, fifty miles further down the Saguenay River.—EZRA BRAINERD Middlebury, Vermont.

SOME VERMONT AND NEW HAMPSHIRE PLANTS IN THE MIDDLE CONNECTICUT VALLEY,—I.

W. H. BLANCHARD.

THE territory which the writer has examined somewhat thoroughly is the eastern half of Westminster and Putney and the village of Bellows Falls in Vermont, and in New Hampshire that part of Walpole which is adjacent to Bellows Falls and the northern part of Westminster. The whole of Windham County is in his field, however. Readers interested in this region may well examine in connection with these notes the article by Mr. Fernald in RHODORA, iii. 232. Conclusions may be drawn later regarding the region. In this article trees and shrubs only are considered.

Menispermum canadense, L. Moonseed. Two stations on the bank of the Connecticut River in Westminster. Reported but once north of this, namely by Dr. Barrows at Claremont on both sides of the Connecticut.

Lechea minor, L. Vernon, Vermont; in a pastured mowing about a mile northeast of South Vernon Station. First time reported north of Hingham, Massachusetts.

• *Xanthoxylum Americanum*, Mill. Prickly Ash. One station where it is native. As it is known to our "Root and herb doctors" it must be found occasionally.

Ceanothus Americanus, L. New Jersey Tea. Frequent on dry, sterile terrace banks of the Connecticut River. I have never seen it in any other place. It is reported northward to Olcott Falls.

Vitis bicolor, LeConte. Summer Grape. Occasionally found at the foot of cliffs from Fall Mountain opposite Bellows Falls to Vernon. Evidently near its northern limit.

Vitis Labrusca, L. Fox Grape. This species is native around the lily-pond in Vernon, and may be so on the railroad as far north as Central Park Station. It occurs in other places also, but as an escape from cultivation.

Acer saccharinum, L. (*A. dasycarpum*, Ehrh.). River or Silver Maple. This is abundant where its roots can reach the water of the Connecticut River, but it is rarely seen elsewhere.

Acer Negundo, L. Box Elder. This has become naturalized on the banks of the Connecticut River. It is abundant on the New Hampshire side just below the fall at Bellows Falls in "Dr. Goodell's Orchard" and is occasionally found in Westminster and below.

Staphylea trifolia, L. Bladder-nut. Abundant in spots on the bank of the Connecticut River. There are at least two stations in Westminster.

Rhus copallina, L. Margined Sumach. This Dwarf sumach is abundant in places for a mile from the Connecticut River. Prof. Jesup records it as rare in his region, which reaches nearly down to Bellows Falls.

Rhus glabra, L. Smooth Sumach. Frequent in the range of the Margined Sumach.

Rhus venenata, L. Poison Sumach. Abundant in Vernon swamps and less frequent farther north.

Prunus pumila, L. Sand Cherry. On the sandy shore of the Connecticut River at Dr. Goodell's orchard and Brattleborough. At Vernon it is found on the dry plain away from the river.

Rosa blanda, Ait. River or Smooth Rose. Abundant on the bank of the Connecticut River in Westminster. Reported also at Hanover, New Hampshire, and Fairlee, Vermont.

Rosa Carolina, L. Swamp Rose. Scarce; Rocky Hill Swamp, and Lily-pond Swamp, Westminster.

Pyrus arbutifolia, L. Red Chokeberry. (See RHODORA, iv. 55.)

Cornus circinata, L'Her. Round-leaved Dogwood. Frequent. Abundant on Fall Mountain. Jesup reports it only at Hanover, New Hampshire, and Hartford, Vermont.

Cornus paniculata, L'Her. Frequent in the northern part of Walpole and Westminster. Jesup reports it as rare and gives two stations, Charlestown and Plymouth, New Hampshire.

Nyssa sylvatica, Marsh. Pepperidge. Rocky Hill, Westminster, where only staminate trees grow, and on Fall Mountain, Walpole; also in Vernon. Jesup reports it only near Squam Lake, New Hampshire.

Viburnum Opulus, L. High Cranberry. Rare. Occurs as a low bush in Lily-pond Swamp, Westminster.

Lonicera glauca, Hill. Frequent in the northern parts of Walpole and Westminster, the only stations seen.

Cephalanthus occidentalis, L. Button-bush. Common in this region, but reported as less so further north.

Gaylussacia resinosa, Torr. & Gray. Huckleberry. Abundant on Fall Mountain and farther south; frequent in this region generally. The var. *glaucocarpa*, Robinson, occurs on Rocky Hill, Westminster, the only station yet reported in Vermont, and on Fall Mountain, Walpole, New Hampshire.

Vaccinium vacillans, Solander. Half-high Blueberry. Frequent. Reported as rare northward. Jesup gives three stations.

Andromeda ligustrina, Muhl. Common in Windham County, Vermont. This seems to be its northern limit. Jesup gives as stations for this plant only Sunapee Lake and Enfield, New Hampshire.

Kalmia latifolia, L. Mountain Laurel. In spots in the Connecticut Valley, one in Dummerston, one on Rocky Hill, Westminster, and one in the northern part of Rockingham. Sargent found it at Squam Lake. It occurs on the bank of West River from Brookline to Brattleboro.

Rhododendron canescens, Don. Mountain pink, Swamp pink. Abundant on dry banks on both sides of the Connecticut River about Bellows Falls; also occasional in swamps and on dry banks. Pastures in Stratton, Vermont are filled with it.

Ledum Groenlandicum, Oeder (*L. latifolium*, Ait.) Labrador Tea. Grout's Pond, Stratton, Vermont.

Sassafras officinale, Nees. Frequent from Bellows Falls southward in the immediate Connecticut Valley, where it makes considerable trees. Reported rare further north.

Lindera Benzoin, Blume. Spice-bush. Plentiful on two little brooks on the line between Putney and Westminster one-half mile from the Connecticut River. This is quite likely to be the northern limit. Prof. Jesup informs me that he has no trace of it. It grows in open pastures and kills back very badly, so that it seldom reaches four feet in height.

Dirca palustris, L. Wickopy. Scarce. Brook bordering the south side of Drewsville Plain, Walpole, and two stations in Westminster. If it were not scarce choppers would know of it, but they never do.

Celtis occidentalis, L. Hackberry. Four scattered trees on the bank of the Connecticut River, in Westminster. Reported as occasional to Wells River.

Platanus occidentalis, L. Buttonwood. Frequent on the banks of streams and apparently native.

Carya alba, Nutt. Shagbark. Occurs in spots from Charlestown, New Hampshire, southward, generally on rocky knolls and seldom more than a mile from the Connecticut River. Reported as far north as Windsor, Vermont.

Carya amara, Nutt. Pignut. This yellow-budded walnut and the one preceding it are the only ones seen in this region. Frequent in the Connecticut Valley.

Betula populifolia, Ait. Gray Birch. Perhaps this species attains its northern limit in Walpole and Westminster, where it is not rare. Abundant on Westminster Lower Street. Flint reports its northern limit as Westmoreland, New Hampshire.

Corylus Americana, Walt. Hazelnut. Abundant around Bellows Falls, but rare in Westminster and Putney. The beaked hazel, *C. rostrata*, Ait. is common.

Carpinus Caroliniana, Walt. Blue Beech. Frequent in the immediate valley of the Connecticut River.

Quercus alba, L. White Oak. Abundant, but seldom seen more than two miles from the Connecticut River.

Q. velutina, Lam. Black or Yellow Oak. Bark black outside, yellow inside. Abundant about Bellows Falls on both sides of the Connecticut River. Less frequent southward in Westminster and Putney. Same range as the white oak.

Q. ilicifolia, Wang. Scrub Black Oak. Around Bellows Falls on both sides of the river. It is quite likely that this is its northern limit. Reported at Brattleboro.

Q. prinoides, Willd. Abundant on the west face of Fall Mountain opposite Bellows Falls. None of this species has been found on the Vermont side of the river.

Castanea sativa, Mill., var. *Americana*, Gray. Chestnut. Grows in spots only, never scattered. These spots are few and near the Connecticut River. There is only one of them between Bellows Falls and Brattleboro. The northern limit of the species is reported at Claremont, New Hampshire, and Windsor, Vermont.

Populus deltoides, Marsh. Necklace Poplar. Grows close to the Connecticut River. Flint reports it as occurring no farther north than Westmoreland, but there are scattered trees as far north as Dr. Goodell's orchard opposite Bellows Falls. Here there is a staminate tree nearly five feet in diameter.

Pinus resinosa, Ait. Norway Pine. Drewsville Plain, Walpole, is the only locality where this species has been seen.

Juniperus communis, L., var. *Canadensis*, Loud. Plants covering a space from two to thirty feet in diameter occur quite frequently in Putney and Westminster. The species constantly appears in new places.

Juniperus Virginiana, L. Red Cedar. Formerly scarce, but trees are now springing up in most of the pastures of Putney and Westminster, although as yet dwarfish.

WESTMINSTER, VERMONT.

THE SENECA SNAKEROOT IN MAINE. — Several years ago Miss Kate Furbish informed me that she had examined undoubted material of *Polygala Senega* collected by Miss Electra C. Teague at Caribou, Maine. Upon this report the record of the species as a Maine plant has rested for ten years, although a specimen from Aroostook Falls, New Brunswick, in the same valley with Caribou, has long been in the Gray Herbarium. In September, last, while botanizing upon the gravelly terraces of the Aroostook River, at Fort Fairfield, Maine, I found the species locally in great abundance. Examination showed the plant to extend over a large strip of undisturbed terrace below the village, but to disappear as soon as the cultivated land was reached. It is thus probable that, prior to the